

REMARKS

In the office action, the claims were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(e) as being unpatentable over various combinations of U.S. Patent No. 6,101,198 (Koenig et al.), U.S. Patent No. 6,415,384 (Mergard et al.) of U.S. Patent No. 6,058,111 (Beyda et al.); U.S. Patent No. 6,301,291 (Rouphael et al.) of U.S. Patent No. 5,063,592 (Cannella et al.) U.S. Patent No. 5,483,556 (Pillan) and U.S. Patent No. 5,381,422 (Shimizu). Applicants respectfully request traverse this rejections based on the following.

With respect to claims 1-20, Koenig et al. does not disclose two processors communicating using parallel data highways. Koenig discloses two processors DSP (Engine) 24 and DSP (Host) 22. However, only the DSP (Engine) 24 communicates using the PCM channels. The DSP (Host) has its own connection with the DSP (Engine) and has an interface for a high speed V.3 for modem to connect to a secondary T-1 line, such as for an internet connection. See Column 7, lines 57-64. Accordingly, Koenig does not disclose "a second processor sending data using a single one of the data highways" as recited in claim 1, for example. Accordingly, Koenig et al. does not disclose the elements of the claims and none of the other references cure this deficiency.

With respect to claims 21-23, there is no motivation or suggestions in Pillan to combine it with any of the other references as the claimed invention. Pillan

discloses taking a HDLC encoded field and stripping off various information, such as the flag fields. The resulting stripped field is run through a form of compression algorithm and then framing information is added prior to transmission. The purpose of Pillan is to reduce the amount of HDLC encoded data. As shown in Figure 4. Accordingly, Pillan clearly teaches away from using a second HDLC encoding as in the present invention. Such an encoding would clearly increase the data rate, which Pillan is clearly trying to avoid. Accordingly, Pillan does not only lack any motivation or suggestion for double HDLC encoding, it actually teaches away from such encoding.

Additionally, Shimizu discloses essentially using two parity fields to detect errors. One parity field P1 is for detecting errors in the vertical direction and the second parity field P2 is for detecting errors in the horizontal direction. Such horizontal and vertical encoding is not even similar to the double HDLC encoding. In the HDLC encoding, the data is encoded and then that encoded data including all of the added information is then encoded in the same format. That is totally different than Shimizu.

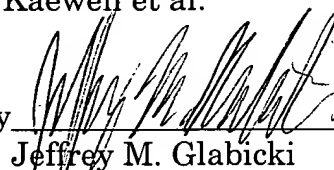
Applicant: Kaewell et al.
Application No.: 09/699,145

Reconsideration and entry of this amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Kaewell et al.

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